## Principle # 17

### Case Study

#### **Greenfield Charrette**

In 1997 the Town of Greenfield applied for and was selected to participate in a Plan NH Community Design Charrette. The planning process emphasized the village center and the community's desire to focus efforts to preserve, strengthen, and enhance the village area of this community of 1,600 residents.

The Plan NH resource team engaged members of the community in discussions and visioning activities to identify critical issues and establish priorities. Primary areas identified through this process included:

- Creative re-use of the East Coast Steel site;
- Build a new elementary school;
- Upgrade and improve the existing elementary school as a

Town Hall and Police Facility;

- Accommodate additional off-street parking in the village area;
- Emphasize pedestrian amenities;
- Develop affordable elderly housing;
- Expand and upgrade the existing Fire Station; and
- Widen and improve the village's main intersection.



The planning team met with residents to understand their ideas for the future and then helped translate that vision into concepts, words, and pictures.



A 2001 bond article funded improvements envisioned for the Town Green.



The Greenfield Senior Housing project identified as a priority need in the 1997 NH Community Design Charrette was built in 2001.

# Principle # 7

Involve the community in planning and implementation to ensure that development retains and enhances the sense of place, traditions, goals, and values of the local community

### Case Study

#### **Greenfield Charrette**

The plan to build a new elementary school and convert the old school building into a new Town Hall for Greenfield came out of the 1997 NH Community Design Charrette. Voters subsequently

approved and funded both the new school and the conversion of the old school. Greenfield town offices have been moved into their new home, shown on the right.





### Principle #7 Examples





### Northern Forest Heritage Park, Berlin

The Northern Forest Heritage Park was developed through the dedicated efforts of many local volunteers and organizations in partnership with the City of Berlin and other agencies. The vision is to create a working environment celebrating the history of the Northern

Forest and the multi-cultural heritage of the many immigrants who came to America at the turn of the century to work in the forests and the mills. Heritage Park is creating a new heritage-based model of grass roots community revitalization and development.

### UNH Cooperative Extension - Community Profile

The Community Profile is a process that helps communities take stock of where they are today and develop an action plan for how they want to operate in the future. The two-day process is a self-evaluation tool that draws heavily on the collective wisdom of the participants and helps communities develop prob-

lem-solving abilities. Not only does the Profile provide a method for citizens to affirm community strengths, find collaborative approaches to meet challenges creatively and manage change, but it also enables communities to develop a plan of action and mobilize committees to address key community issues.



### Principle #7 Examples

#### Concord 2020

In 1999 Mayor William Veroneau initiated the City's CONCORD 2020: A Plan for the 21st Century. The process aims to engage the community in creating a vision for Concord in the year 2020. Funded with a combination of

federal, state, and local money, Concord 2020 enjoys broad support from state agencies, elected officials, staff, and the greater Concord business community.







### Main Street, Goffstown

In 1999, the Goffstown Main Street Program selected Goffstown Common which contained no flowers, one park bench with a trash can chained to it, and bare ground - as an improvement project.

Residents of all ages came together on Saturdays for three months in 1999 to revitalize the Common. Skilled landscapers provided training to novices so they could provide the volunteer labor necessary to make this project a success.
Engraved bricks were sold to raise money for materials, and local restaurants provided food for the workers

The Common is now an inviting centerpiece of the town - home to plant sales, picnics, concerts, kids cooling off in the fountains, and community gatherings.

### Prescott Park, Portsmouth

Many individuals and groups are involved with planning, planting, and maintaining the many garden displays in Portsmouth's Prescott Park.



# Principle # 7

Involve the community in planning and implementation to ensure that development retains and enhances the sense of place, traditions, goals, and values of the local community

### Principle #7 Examples

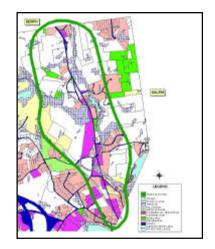
### Charrette, West Ossipee

In January 2002 more than 100 citizens and other stakeholders participated in a three-day series of workshops, called a charrette, to craft a 20-year vision for the development and revitalization of West Ossipee. The vision created at the charrette sees the village

evolving into a more compact rural village, a distinct town center with associated retail, commercial, residential, and recreational uses. The community is now pursuing a series of transportation improvements at the core of this vision.







### Route 28 Corridor Plan, Windham

The community of Windham identified the NH Route 28 Corridor, largely undeveloped, but under a great deal of pressure, as a high priority. In an effort to save the area from

sprawl, the community created a corridor plan that anticipates the development of this important transportation corridor.

### Master Plan, Nashua

The Nashua 2000 Master Plan process provides a model for developing a comprehensive community document with strong citizen investment that will promote smart growth of the community. Public meetings and

visioning sessions were held throughout the process, and a brochure highlighting the process and final product was distributed. The document is online at www.gonashua.com.

